WASHINGTON

Discussion on the Proposed Repeal of the Tenure of Office Act in the Senate.

Passage of the Constitutional Amendment in the House.

Dempsey, the Stationery Contractor, a Recf. · prent of Executive Clemency.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20, 1869.

rage Amendment.

Indiment of the joint resolution

Indiment to the constitution was eing a new amendment to the constitution was ed by the aid of the democrats in the House to-When the amendment was first voted for republicans were recorded against it, while he democrats, with few exceptions, voted for it. When the vote was taken on the joint resolution as mended the republicans turned in and passed it by two-thirds vote, and the democrats went against two a mae. The chief objection among the republi-ans to Bingham's proposition is that it does not rovide for the distranchisement of persons who parinated in the late rebellion, nor does it provide for a similar punishment for any persons who may here-after engage in rebellion against the government. On this account it is known as the "amnesty amend-

Currency Bill.

The Senate Finance Committee, at their meeting today, had the House amendments to the Supplementary Currency bill under consideration. As might be
expected in a committee controlled so largely in the
interest of the national banks, the House amendments to the bill met with little favor. Senator Cat-leil, who is the President of the Corn Exchange Na-tional Bank, Philadelphia, made a fight upon Co-purn's amendment, which is now the fourth section of the bill, and it was stricken out. The Finance Committee will agree to most of the amendments to the original Senate bill, but they cannot swallow Coburn's amendment, because it is supposed to be nostile, in some degree, to the national banks. le, in some degree, to the nation

nds-the Senate of the United States. After a od deal of effort it was put upon the carpet to-day, nd the fastidious Conkling took occasion to make a peech upon its merits, ending in the declaration at it would be judicious on the part of the Senate re.ain at least some share of the power and nage conferred by the Tenure of Office act. or of its total repeal. Sawyer and Howe spoke he other way. The impression is that a total repeal vill be carried. The democrats, the anti-impeachent republicans and a majority of the Southern Sherman and Morton, members of the radical wing, milarly disposed, so that a clear majority abraced in the enumeration, and when the vote is ne stripe will be found in favor of repeal.

Next Census-The Basis of Congre

Representation.

Representation.

The select committee on the next census held aother meeting to-day, and continued their consultion on the two propositions before them, to wit, hether to increase the basis of representation or se number of representatives. The committee is mewhat divided, a portion of the members opposing any further increase in the number of members newhat divided, a portion of the members oppos-any further increase in the number of members the House of Regenentatives, and another por-toling against an enlargement of the basis of resentation. The former contend that the House tready too large and unwieldy, and that an addi-to its numbers would only tend to embarrass business. The general impression is that the is of representation will be enlarged. The com-tee propose to make a separate bureau to the su-intendent of the taking of the census, and to dis-nect it entirely from the United States shalls office. Should the law be passed in shape it will disappoint the numerous appirants United States marshalships under Grant. The ling the census in connection with the United the census in connection with the United Marshals has heretofore given considerable atronage to that office, and as it was expected that the same course would be pursued in the present in-ance the office has been eagerly sought after.

A Pardon Easily Obtained.

The President to-day issued a pardon to Mr. Dempsey, of the stationery firm of Dempsey & O'Toole, on a Patent Office clerk. The pardon was procured by R. T. Merrick and Owen Thorne, who represented to the President that the law had already been satisled by Mr. Dempsey having appeared before a magis confessed the assault, paid his fine, and been placed under bonds to keep the peace. Bills Which Have Become Laws Without the

Bills Which Have Become Laws Without the President's Signature.

The following bills and joint resolutions having been presented to the President on the 6th instant, and not having been returned by him within the constitutional limit of ten days (Sundays excepted), have oecome laws:—The bill appropriating \$30,000 for the temporary relief of the poor and destitute people in the District of Columbia. The resolution relative to the recent contract for stationery for the Department of the Interior; it suspends payment to Messra. Dempsey & O'Toole. The resolution respecting the provisional governments of Virginia. Texas and Mississippi. This provides that persons holding offices in these States who cannot take or subscribe to on oath of office, according to a previous act of Congress, shall, on the passage of this resolution, Congress, shall, on the passage of this resolution, be removed therefrom; it shall be the duty of the be removed therefrom; it shall be the duty of the different commanders to fill the vacancies so created by appointment of persons who can take the oath; provided that the provisions of this resolution shall not apply to persons who, by reason of the removal of their disabilities, as provided in the fourteenth article of amendment to the constitution, shall have qualified for office.

The Cherokee Neutral Lands Monopoly.

The largest patent for lands that has been granted for many years, excepting grants to railroads, was signed by authority of the President to-day. Mr. Cowan, the secretary for signing land patents at the Executive Mansion, signed one in favor of James F. Jay for 113,478 acres of the Cherokee neutral lands. The Great Steamboat Disaster on the Ohio-

The Great Steamboat Disaster on the Ohio— The Pilots to Be Punished.

The Secretary of the Treasury has instructed the solicitor of that department to take necessary steps to secure the enforcement of the twelfth section of the act of 1838 against the phots of the steamers United States and America, because of the recent collision between those vessels, which resulted in so large loss of life. The section referred to provides conduct, negligence or mattention to his respective duties the life of any person on board said vessel may be destroyed shall be deemed gulity of man-slaughter, and upon conviction thereof imposes

Nothing of any special interest occurred at the army headquarters to-day. A large number of visitors called on General Grant, including several Senators and Representatives. Among them were Senators Chandler, Rice, Wilson, Kellogg and Senator elect Fenton and many others.

No Distinction of Color at the Inauguration

A colored man of this city has addressed a note to Mayor Bowen, chairman of the committee on the sale of tickets for the inauguration ball, stating that a number of his friends from Philadelphia and New York would be here on the 4th of March, and seks whether any distinction on account of color is to be

person of respectable character and standing in this community who applies and pays for a ticket to the inauguration ball, to be held in the north wing of the Treasury Department, will not be denied, at least so far at my action is concerned. The question of color never having arisen before the committee I cannot, of course, decide for them."

Release of Warren and

Release of Warren and Costello. President to-day sent a brief message

House endoring the following.

To the President:—
The Secretary of State, referring to his report to the President of 25th uit, accompanied by a copy of correspondence relating to the imprisonment in Ireland of Messas. Warren and Costello, citizens of the United States, has the honor to report further, that he has been informed by Mr. Edward Thornton, her Majesty's Milister here, and by Mr. Reverdy Johnson, the United States Minister at London, that those persons have been released. Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

Department of State.

Another Contested Election Case.

S. L. Hoge, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of South Carelina, arrived here last night. He claims a seat in Congress from the Third district of that State. Mr. Reed, the democratic candidate, received a majority of the votes cast and has a certificate to that offers. that effect. Indge Hoge brings a certificate signed by the board of canvassers and by the Governor that he received a majority of the legal votes cast

that he received a majority of the legal votes cast

Weekly Currency Statement.

Receipts of fractional currency from the printing division of the Treasury Department for the week ending to-day, \$801,000. Shipments—To the Assistant Treasurer at Philadelphia, \$100,000; to the national banks, \$122,850. Treasurer Spinner holds in trust for the national banks, as security for circulation, \$342,567,900; and for public deposits, \$34,217.350. National bank currency issued during the week, \$202,600; total to date, \$512,733,326. Mutilated bills returned, \$11,929,342. Insolvent bank notes rebills returned, \$11,929,342. Insolvent bank notes re-deemed, \$988,907. Actual circulation at this date, \$299,815,077. Redemption of fractional currency for

Postmaster at Augusta, Ga.
The President to-day nominated George W. Sumners for Postmaster at Augusta, Ga.

THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Third Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20, 1869. CREDENTIALS OF EUGENE CASSERLY.

The President laid before the Senate the creden ials of Eugene Casserly, Senator elect from Cali

Mr. Cole, (rep.) of Cal., presented the petition of citizens of California praying for woman suffrage in

the District of Columbia.

Mr. Sumner, (rep.) of Mass., called up the joint Mr. Sumner, (rep.) of Mage., called up the joint resolution authorizing the Attorney General to investigate the claim of Nett & Co., for damages for the scizure of the steamer Neva by the Chinese government, and providing for their indemity. Passed. Mr. Mondan, (rep.) of N. Y., presented the resolutions of the New York Chamber of Commerce relative to the bridge between New York and Brooklyn. Also application of citizens of Virginia praying for the ratification of the constitution adopted by the convention in Richmond in 1867, and solemnly protesting against the removal of political disabilities in that State.

Mr. Moreas, from the Committee on Commerce, reported, with an amendment, the House bill to repeal the act approved.March 2, 1807, regulating the disposition of finet and penalties and forfeitures received under the laws relating to customs, and to amend certain acts for the prevention and punishment of frauds on the revenue, and for the prevention of smuggling. The amendment restricts the repeal to the second, third and fourth sections of said act.

Mr. Moreas reported also favorably the House bill to establish the collection district of Arocstock, Me., and to more accurately define the boundaries of the district of Newark, N. J., which was taken up and passed.

passed.
Mr. Sherman, (rep.) of Ohio, from the Common Finance, teported a bill to allow the City Na Bank of New Orleans and the Second National of Platisburg to change their names, was warmen increasers in New Janes.

Bank of New Orleans and the Second National Bank of Plattsburg to change their names.

MINNESOTA UNIVERSITY LANDS.

MI. RAMSIY, (rep.) of Minn., introduced a bill authorizing the claim of Minnesota to lands for the support of a State university.

FRIVATE BILLS PASSED.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN the bull for the relief of Abbott Q. Russ, at Onto, was passed. It gives him \$5,000 for the use of his invention utilizing steam as a means of naval warfare.

On motion of Mr. WILLIAMS, (rep.) of Oregon, the bull an relation to certain private land claims in New Mexico was taken up and passed.

Mr. Corrigtor, (rep.) of Oregon, called up the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue an American register to the ship Agra, of Boston, which was put under the protection of the British fing during the rebellion.

Mr. Nys. (rep.) of Nev., said he was strongly opposed to allowing American shipowners who, from selfish motives, had put their vessels under foreign flags, to bring them again under the protection of the American flag.

American nag.

Mr. Cornert said that the transfer of the Agra
was made without the consent of her owners. He
called attention to the statement in the memorial of

rate would be pursued as particular to the statement in the memorial of the owners.

Pardon Easily Obtained.

ent to-day issued a pardon to Mr. Dempisationery firm of Dempsey & O'Toole, stationery firm of Dempsey & O'Toole, tatenced a day or two ago to pay a fine the least to the statement in the memorial of the owners.

Mr. N'z said that if that were so the transfer was illegal, and no legislation was necessary to reinstate the vessel in her former position.

Mr. Camenos, (rep.) of Pa., was in favor of a general control of the description of the American flag.

rai bill, applying to all vessels that were entitled to be given again the protection of the American flag, and until such a bil could be passed he would have the micrested parties wait.

Mr. Sumner said the Senator from Pennsylvania forgot that these gentlemen had already waited a good while. He, too, was in favor of a general bill; but he wished, in the meantime, to take up individual cases and deal with them on their merits. To let this bill wait would be to kill it.

Mr. Nyr read the statement of the memorialists that the transfer of the Agra had been made against their wishes, but that, as the person who made it had authority to do so, they could not prevent it, and said that the act of this authorized agent was legally the act of the owners, and that therefore he was opposed to admitting the vessel again to the protection of the flag of the United States. If this bill should pass it would be the precedent for the restoration of all vessels transferred to the protection of foreign flags by their owners.

Mr. Schner said that this was an exceptional case.

Mr. Nyr maisted that there was not be a supposed to the protection of the passed of the case of the case of the case of the protection of the protection of the passed of the p

Mr. Sumen said that this was an exceptional case.

Mr. Nyr insisted that there was nothing exceptional about it, and moved an amendment, extending the provisions of the bill to all vessels similarly situated.

The discussion continued until the expiration of the morning hour, which brought the as unfinished business the

BILL TO REFEAL THE TRIVER OF OFFICE ACT.

Mr. CHANULER, (rep.) of Mich., made an unsuccessful cifort to have it set aside for the purpose of taking up the business of the Committee on Commerce, but the evening session of Tuesday next was set apart for the consideration of the business of that committee.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass., Wednesday evening was set apart for the consideration of the business from the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Prelinghuysen, (rep.) of N. J., moved to set

On motion of Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass., Wednesday evening was set apart for the consideration of the business from the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Prelinghuysen, (rep.) of N. J., moved to set aside the bill temporarily, that he might move to assign next Wednesday for the consideration of his Naturalization bill.

Mr. Hendrikes, (dem.) of Ind., opposed the motion, because he regarded the bill as one which, if passed. would make naturalization very expensive and aimost impossible.

The motion of Mr. Frelinghuysen was lost and the Senate then proceeded to consider the bill to repeal the Tenure of Office act.

Mr. Conklin, (rep.) of N. Y., said that it was generally believed that any human action could be justified by proving it the best alternative, and in that way the passage of the Tenure of Office act could be easily and fully justified. It had been enacted to meet an attempt in the interest of slavery and tresson to make merchandise of the offices and honors of the country and of the integrity of its citizens, and to employ the purse of the nation to enrich and aggrandize the mation's foes. Now, however, the exigency had passed away, and the executive office was about to be entrusted to one who had never set himself above the law, but who everywhere had evinced such sense, moderation, capacity and integrity as entitled him to the confidence of Congress and the people. The question was how to dispose of so much of the Tenure of Office act as was now needless and inconvenient, and to dispense with no more. Looking merely at the requirements of the next four years he would have no objection to the repeal of the law or its complete suspension. But neither was necessary; and for other reasons he preferred to retain the law in the modified form in which it will stand if the report of the Judiciary Committee should be adopted. The great merit of the act, and the great reason for retaining it insome form, was that it asserted the true construction of the donicary Committee should be adopted it would be "lawf

the democracy of Connecticut in the idea express, in the resolution of their recent State Convention that they would not wage indiscrimina's warfs against the administration of General Grant, if are as he supported and upheld the constitution they would support him or any other Presiden. They were in favor of giving him a fair chance to and indistrest the government as to descrive support hey had great hopes that he would do so; and perhaps, if he were a prophet, he might predie with safety that the time was not far distant whether majority in this Senate wouldbe quarrelling over him. If so, perhaps the houses were supported to the safety that the time was not far distant whether the majority in this Senate wouldbe quarrelling over him. If so, perhaps the houses were supported to the safety of the safety that the time was not far distant when the majority in this Senate wouldbe quarrelling over him. If so, perhaps the houses were supported as the safety of the safety

Mr. Roferson, (rep.) of S. c., was in layor or repeal. The Tenure of Office act had been necessary at the time of its enactment, but it was no longer necessary, and to refuse to repeal it would be to manifest a want of confidence in General Grant.

Mr. Howe, (rep.) of Wis, opposed the repeal. The argument that the Tenure of Office act should be repealed because General Grant could be trusted had no effect upon him, because he had advocated its passage originally, not upon the ground that Mr. Johnson could got be trusted, but because he regarded that as an opportune time to correct a great mistake made by the first Congress that ever assembled under the constitution. It was true that no evil resulted from entrusting the first President with the power of removal at will. In was also true that on the 4th of next March there would be inaugurated a President not unlike the first, a man who by dint of achievement had in a few years inspired the whole country with unlimited confidence in his wisdom, the purity of his purposes and his ability to carry them out; and it was no wonder that Senators and others should be willing to trust him with extraordinary powers. But he (&ir. Howe) had no guarantee that future Presidents would be like General Grant. He was in favor of keeping the Tenure of Office act upon the statute book as a declaration of the true measure of Presidential power in this direction under the constitution.

Mr. Sawyer, (rep.) of S. C., said he had not the alightest want of confidence in the President elect; but, on the contrary, he deserved the general confidence of the people, becamse in every position in which he (General Grant) had been placed he had justified the confidence placed in him. But he thought there was some danger of manifesting confidence in an unwise way by repealing the Tenure of Office act. He believed if that act had been passed twenty years ago it would have been better for the country, and he was in favor of continuing it in force, at least for the present, and probably always. And even if he was disposed to repeal it he would not do it on the eve of an administration, because it would look too much like falling before the rising sun.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20, 1869. Mr. Moore, (rep.) of N. J., presented a petition of the Shipowners' Association of New York for the protection of navigation from illegal exactions by the State and municipal corporations.

THE DELEGATE FROM NEW MEXICO.

The House then resumed the consideration of the New Mexico contested election case. Mr. Perris, (rep.) of Pa., continued and concluded

Mr. Pettis, (rep.) of Pa., continued and concluded his argument in favor of the report of the committee adverse to the right of the sitting delegate.

The consideration of the subject was interrupted at one o'clock by the Sergeant-at Arms appearing at the bar of the House with twenty honorable culprits in his charge—the absences of last night, who had since fallen into his net. They were rauged in the area in front of the Speaker's chair, and were about

to be formaily arranged and inquired of as to their excuses, when

Mr. Broomall, (rep.) of Pa., offered a resolution directing that all further proceedings under the cail be dispensed with, and that the Committee on Accounts be authorized to allow to the Sergeant-at-Arms the amount of expenses incurred by him.

Mr. RANDALL, (dem.) of Pa., naoved to lay the whois subject on the table. Rejected.

Mr. Juddick, (dem.) of pa., indured what the legal fees of the Sergeant-at-Arms were? He understood that one cail of the House had cost \$578.

Mr. Broomall, replied that the fees were \$3 20 for each man arrested and mileage. He moved the previous question was seconded and the resolution was adopted.

The members in custoo's then took their seats, and the curtain fell on the performance entitled "Call of the House." The House then resumed the consideration of s

the cartain fell on the performance entitled "Call of the House." The House then resumed the consideration of:

"I'ME NEW MEXICO CONTESTED ELECTION GASE.

Mr. CLEAVER, the sitting delegate, addressed the House for an hour in opposition to the report of the committee, and in advocacy of his own right to represent the Territory.

The discussion on the election case of New Mexico was closed by Mr. Dawis, (rep.) of Mass., in advocacy of the report, when the vote was taken, and the resolution giving the seat as delegate to Mr. Chaves, the contestant, was agreed to.

Mr. SCHENGE, (rep.) of Ohio, by unantimous consent, reported a joint resolution postponing the time for the first meeting of the House of Representatives for the Forty-first Congress from twelve o'clock in the afternoon.

After explanation by Mr. Schenek the resolution was passed.

Evening Session.

was passed.

Evening Session.

Mr. Garrield, (rep.) of Ohio, suggested that evening sessions be dispensed with, and that instead of them the House meet at eleven o'clock and sit until five. He had no doubt that a great deal more business would be done in this way.

The Straken stated the condition of business, and intimated that unless evening sessions were continued, the appropriation oills could not be disposed of in time.

of in time.

Mr. Gauvillo said he would withhold the proposition for the present.

Mr. Bouvwell, (rep.) of Mass., moved, this being
one of the last ten days of the session, that the rules
be suspended, and the House proceed to consider the
Senate amendment to the joint resolution proposing
an

Senate amendment to the joint resolution proposing an AMENDMENT TO THE CONLITITUTION.

The rules were suspended by a two-thirds vote. The Senate amendment was then taken from the Speaker's table and read, as follows:—
ARTICLE 18, SECTION 1.—The right of citizens of the United States to vote and hold office shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servines.

SEC. 2.—The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Mr. WOODWARD, (dem.) of Pa., asked Mr. Boutwell to allow him to offer an amendment providing that the proposed amendment to the constitution shall be subunited to Legislatures to be elected hereafter.

Mr. BOUTWELL declined to let the amendment be offered, remarking that Congress had no right to select the Legislatures to which an amendment be offered, remarking that Congress had no right to select the Legislatures to which an amendment be offered, the Legislatures to which an amendment to the amendment heretofore agreed to by the Semate by a vote of 40 to 16, as Ioliows:—

The right of citizens of the United States to vote and hold office shall not be denied or abridged by any State on account of race, color, nativity, property, ereed or previous condition of servinds.

Mr. BOUTWELL at first refused to allow any amendment to the offering of the above namendment by Mr. Bingham, and to other amendments by Messra. Shellaburger and Logan—not admitting, however, the amendment proposed by Mr. Woodward.

Mr. Stellabragers (rep., of Ohio) amendment is as follows:—

"Netter the United States, nor any State, shall abridge or deny to any male citizen of the United States, of the age of deny to any male citizen of the United States, of the age of deny to any male citizen of the United States, of the age of deny to any male citizen of the United States, of the age of deny to any male citizen of the United States, of the age of

non against the United States of any State, or to such as shall be duly convicted of treason, felony or infamous crime.

Mr. BOOTWELL declined to allow it to be offered.

Mr. BINGHAM Spoke for ten minutes in explanation and advocacy of his proposed amendment.

Mr. Woodward spoke for fifteen minutes in advocacy of the amendment, which he had desired to stubmit, that the proposed constitutional amendment to State Legislatures to be hereafter elected. He declared that it was an historical and traditionary principle in Pennsylvania politics that the African was an alien and barbarous race, which should have no act or part in the work of government.

Mr. BOOTWELL offered a resolution that the rules be suspended, and that the recess and evening session of to-day be dispensed with, and that the House proceed immediately to vote on the pending amendments and the Senate joint resolution, witaout dila-

ments and the Senate joint resources, which we don't not not not constant the House adjourn—the only dilatory motion permissible before putting the question on the suspension of the rules.

The House refused to adjourn.

The rules were suspended by yeas 144 to mays 37, and the resolution was adopted.

The vote was first taken on Mr. Logan's amendment to strike out the words "and hold office," and it was rejected by a vote of yeas 71 to mays 97.

The vote was next taken on Mr. Bingham's amendment, and it was agreed to by a vote of yeas 93 to mays 70.

amendment, and it was agreed to by a vote of year 93 to mays 70.

Mr. SHELLABAGER withdrew his amendment.
The question was then taken on the Senate rescit-tion as amended, and it was passed by a vote of

The Speaker voted in the affirmative.

Soldiers of the war of 1812.

Mr. Pox. (dem.) of N.Y., presented the memorial of the General Assembly of New York, asking Congress to grant pensions to soldiers of the war 1812.

Mr. Myers presented the petition of John Rice, Morris Tasker & Co., and others, of Philadelphia, for such amendment of the patent laws as will cause American patents of inventions previously patented in foreign countries to expire here simultaneously with their expiration abroad,

The Fublic Crisbir

Mr. Schenck gave notice that he would try to have disposed of on Monday the bill to strengthen the public credit.

have disposed of the months the the public credit. The House then, at twenty minutes past five o'clock,

NEW YORK MARKETING DAY.

A Look Through the City Markets on Satur A Look Through the City Markets on Salar-day-Wint the Markets Are and What They Might Bo-Unwholesome Meats and Facts and Hints on the Subject. Saturday is a particularly busy day at our city mar-kets. As is well known they are open from early in the morning till late at night, the only day in the week in the according to the estimate of those having

our markets gives substantial proof of the fact that our people not only eat to live, but that they live to eat. We do not propose to describe the markets. They have been often described, and a particularly elaborate description of them appeared only a few days since in the HERALD. The fact need not be repeated that Washington Market is nothing else but a dilapidated wooden shed of extended dimensions; that its nauseating odors smell rank to heaven; that there is a suffocation of stands and market men and women; that, in short. and reputable market, worthy a city like ours. It has already attained a longevity that runneth far thek of the memory of the oldest inhabitant. The location is good as a convenient and speedy deposiwrinkles this ancient edifice. Centre Market shows likewise the marks of deblitated old age. Essex Market, by way of comparison, may be set down as in the zenith of its prime; but it requires a bare stretch of imagination to characterize its present condition as one of hardy and satisfactory vigor. Tompkins Market does very well, but even this is far from the kind of market it should be. The up town branch of the Washington Market, though small, shows what a little of the right kind of enterprise put forth in the right direction will do, and how very easy it is with a proper, determined spirit as they have to keep a market tidy and clean. There is a good deal in having marketable products exposed for sale amid

HYDROPHOBIA.

The Public Excitement Groundless—Assuring Decinrutions from Experts—Reliable Cures Suggested—A Curious Theory About the Death of Mr. Ludiaus.

The letters which we publish below will have a reassuring effect upon the public mind. The recent deaths which have been ascribed to hydrophobla—that terrible maindy said to be produced by the bite of a dog—have created undue excitement. Some have that terrible maiady said to be produced by the bite of a dog—have created undue excitement. Some have gone even so far as to suggest the extermination of the whole tribe of dogs, swearing eternal war on all the canine race. Such, after reading the communications below, may "lay the flattering unction to their souls" that cases of genuine hydrophobia are extremely rare even among the dog species, and that "temporary insanity," an aliment so often successfully used in our courts as a plea for the justification of crime in man, may be produced by moral as well as physical causes, in dogs the same as in man, and that, which is far better to know, there are certain remedies, easy of application, which in man, and that, which is her better to know, there are certain remedies, easy of application, which is most cases have proved a perfect success. Let, therefore, the excitement subside, and keep in mind that for a dog's bite caustic, a red hot poker or a

Letter from Dr. Francis Butler—The Causes,

As there exists in the public mind much of doubt symptoms, preventives and cures of the so-called fearful malady, hydrophobia, I deem it not amiss, through your kind permission, to tender a few re-marks on the subject for the benefit of the com-munity. These I will condense into four heads—

auses, symptoms, antidotes and cures.

First. The causes are almost as various in the
"genus canis" as in the "genus homo," Among these I
would enumerate indigestion, internal obstructions,
exposure to the sun and to the intense
heat of fire, foul meat or undigested matter heat of fire, foul meat or undigested matter putrifying in the stomach; mats of hair, &c., blocking the passage to the main canal; splinters of bone sticking in the throat, stomach or intestines; lack of water; sudden frights, and, perhaps, the most fearful of all, the rables, engendered or the worry and excitement, overstraining and exhaustion of natural passion, rampant and raving, yet unappeased. Numerous instances of this have come under my notice, where an overexcited quadruped, distressed in nerve, body and bone, then pelied, driven and consequently half crazed, has become a prey to the cudgel, the brickbat or the gun; while the poor brute only required rest, shade, peace and a palt of water.

er. econd. Symptoms, The symptoms of so-called Second. Symptoms. The symptoms of so-called madness are not always similar. Sometimes suilenness of movement, wild wandering of the eye, disordered appetite, devouring of textile fabrics, gnawing of the chain. Dread of water I have never noticed—rather the reverse. Lockjaw is not uncommon, producing insatable hunger and consequent ferocity. Continued costiveness tends to disorder the whole nervous fabric. Distemper often has the same effect for a season.

Third. The Antidote. Feed the dog moderately on wholesome food. Give sufficient exercise. Keep him away from the fire and out of the street alone, lest the disease be increased by irritation afficing other dogs. Let him have an abundant supply of fresh water and do not blace him where he cannot find shade.

Energib. The Cure. There are numerous grades of

other dogs. Let him have an abundant supply of fresh water and do not blace him where he cannot find shade.

Fourth. The Cure. There are numerous grades of lightheadedness in the canine species, from the slight fit to the "raving maniae." The best remedy is to produce as far as possible a thorough and sudden change in the system, by cleansing the stomach by vontitives and the bowels with purgatives. In all cases I have found common table sait the most speedy and effective, with which his mouth should be filled. A second dose is seldom necessary to purify the stomach. Saturating the whole body with sait, by keeping the animal wholly immersed in a full saltwater solution until he is almost beyond recovery, then reanimating by rubbing, will seldom fail to produce the desired convalescence, even in cases of severe fits or temporary insanity.

With regard to persons bitten, an immediate application of wet sait (after sucking out the wound thoroughly) and applying caustic, if at hand, or cutting out the part, if advisable, keeping the bite thoroughly saturated for twenty-four bours, I consider an excellent remedy. Or, if there were cause enough to warrant it, the patient might be immersed in sait water till a reaction could be produced in the system by restoration, after a sousing bordering on drowning itself. I believe this operation might be effectual where the malady had fully declared taself, as by this treatment I have been eminently successful in curing demented animals themselves. Above all, the person bitten should, as much as possible, shake off all foolish excitement, and should be discouraged by others to run into any nonsensical fear. Fortunate, indeed, it is that cases of real by-dropholds are so few and far between. The record tells us there was not a single case in London last year.

The majority of those who have lost their lives

deluded impressions. I have witnessed several cases illustrative of this fact. One individual, who was bitten by a poor, innocent black and tan puppy which had never betrayed any symptoms of rables, immediately after the occurrence took a notion that he must go mad, and persisted in it and kept his word. I saw him a corpue; he had died raving. Another was bitten by a decidedly rabid dog; but being fuily convinced that his pains had no connection with the bite and feeling satisfied the dog was not mad, he speedily recovered. I have also known many who I believe might have gone mad had they not

of these doomed innocents I have had in my possession after the occurrence without ever discovering the ininest tain to "aberration of mind." Nevertheless, for the beneft of those who themselves are "light headed" on this subject, all suspected animals should be kept in a place of perfect security. Let such people not forget the saying of the old lady:—"Put the gun down; loaded or not loaded, if it were to go off it might kill a body."

Growing dogs and dogs that have been long confined, being overloyed with their liberty, are very liable to fits, more or less severe. But they bear no resemblance to hydrophobia and need not be dreaded. Yet, as no loreign substance appears to agree with our "circulating medium," bites of all kinds are better avoided. I knew a wealthy gentleman years ago who died a horrible death from hydrophobia. He had been bitten fifteen years before by his hunting dog, a periectly sound animal. The gentleman himself never dreamed otherwise at the time. However, a strange idea entered his brain, after long years, that that bite would make him mad, and the hiea did, not the bite. I raised a pup from the same dog long after, proof positive of the non-existence of hydrophobia in his sire.

The majority of so-called cases of raving madness in my own kennets, but not hydrophobial. One, a valuable Siberian blood hound slut, who aroused me in the middle of the night, tearing and gnawing the leaces and howing most hideously. I succeeded, however (witnost danger to myself), in giving lare several doses of sait, which caused her to throw of full two ounces of matted hair which I after wards discovered she had gradually devoured with ner meat, which was constantly thrown into their bed when she was as gentle as a lamb and is now living. Another, a buil doy, with the same symptoms, was taken in the same way. I cured him by the same means, his pains were removed after casting out an enormous rat, which he had awallowed only a few hours previously. Another, with precisely eliminar symptoms and similar treat

The Prejudices of the People—Origin of the
Dog Days—Cure Suggreated.

To the Editor of the Herald:—
It was with pleasure that I read the article in the Herald this morning on "Hydrophobia," and am thankful that there is at least one man who can look at the subject with reason and common sense. There is no other way of combating the popular ignorance and superstition on this subject than by educating the people to the facts of the case, and thus preventing this periodical scare which results in frightening a few persons to death and the useless slaughter of many valuable animals. The popular belief that dogs go mad only in hot weather originated in Europe long ago from an erroneous association of ideas. The Egyptians were annually warned of the overnow of the Nile by the appearance of the star strius, which from this apparent watchfulness received the name of the Dog Star. This event occurred in August, and from this arose the name of dog days. The origin of this name baving been lost sight of, people naturally interpret its meaning to be the season in which madness occurred. The

fact is that rables is unknown in tropical countries, as well as in the arctic regions. It occurs only in the temperate regions and in the spring and fail, very rarely in the winter or summer. Experiments without number have been tried to induce the disease by exposure to heat and cold, but all have failed. The poor dogs that are killed by the score in our streets in summer by ignorant policemen are merely the victums of opticpsy; and I have saved many a poor dog from a cruel death by rescuing it from the crowd—who insisted that it was mad—and by the application of cole water restored it to henith. A rabid dog does not lose its senses, and few persons, unless well acquainted with the animal or a very close observer, would see anything unastant, white the epelippie dog becomes perfectly frantic. This aione should convince the observer that the dog is not rabid, as nothing like epelipsy is seen in any stage of rabies. A dog suffering from enclopey or from poison will, in his agony, sometimes bliet; but he does it without motive, and is as likely to bute an inanimate as an animate object, but the bite will not produce hydrophobia.

All physicians know that a punctured wound is more difficult to heal and more likely to produce tetanus than an incised one, and animals that have fed on putrid flesh may poison the wound by some of the poison remaining round the teeth; but aside from this there is no more danger from the bite of an animal (unless actually rabid) than from any other wound.

I have been oitten repeatedly by dogs under various circumstances, and once while handling a dog

of the poison remaining round the teeth; but aside from this there is no more danger from the bite of an animal (uniess actually rabid) than from any other wound.

I have been oitten repeatedly by dogs under various circumstances, and once white handling a dog when in a fit was seized by the hand and was obliged to wait for the convulsion to pass of before I could be released. An application of sait and vinegar was all that was done; the wound healed immediately and gave no further trouble. The dog lived several years and at last died a natural death.

The first thing that is generally done when a person is bitten is to kill the dog, without knowing, whether the dog is rabid or not, when the dog should be confined so as to ascertain the fact and thus relieve the mind of the person bitten of anixiety and doubt. But no one need be alarmed even if bitten by a dog known to be rabid; the prevention of the disease is absolutely certain. The application of the cautery, if thoroughly and skilffully done, will render the person as saic as if he had not been bitten.

Blaine says:—"I am as confident on the subject as a very long experience and close observation of innumerable cases can make me, that not only is the destruction of the bitten part a certain prevention, but that such removal of it is as effectual at any time previously to the symptoms appearing as at the first moment after the bite." If a person is in a place where he cannot obtain caustic, the application of the reports published, undoubtedly the result of fear and anxiety. If the physicians had kept away injudicious friends and humored and sympathized with the patient, assuring him that he could be cured and then applying some simple remedy, he might have saved him. Blaine relates several cases of this disease-thus is not always so. A man was brought to the New York Hospital some years ago who had been bitten by a dog known to be rabid. This man had no difficulty in drinking until he died, but he could be thrown in convulsions at any time by a draught of a

The Death of Mr. Ludiam-An Inquiry Pro

Under the heading of "Hydrophobia" I have this day read with interest your lucid and lengthy editorial on the subject of the late Mr. Ludiam's death, and your conclusion that "whatever the real cause of his death may have been it was not rables cartina," anords me the recollection of the symptoms of death (described before a Staffordshire jury, England, pending the trial of the memorable case of the Queen vs. Falmer, the Rugely poisoner) of a Mr. Cook, who died from the administration of strychnine in frequent doses. The paroxysms or spasmodic contractions of the muscles, I think, although I am not a medical man, should create grave doubts or fears in the mind of Mr. Ludiam's relatives and friends that perhaps snother cause existed for his death, and for the beneat of science and the satisfaction of the public mind a post mortem examination of the intestines should be made.

A STATEN ISLANDER.

A rather exciting election took place in Company A rather exciting election took place in Company G, Eighth regiment, on Friday evening. There was a vacancy for the position of second Heutenant, and two candidates claimed the suffrages of the company. Mr. John Leslie, a soldier from his boot neels to his topknot, was the favorite; but a light headed member, backed by a lieutenant as bilnd as a claim, offered himself in opposition. The result was that Mr. Leslie, who will make a most excellent

Officer, was triumpusantly elected.

Citizens are inquiring how it is that we are not to have a parade of the National Guard to-morrow. Will General Shaler please remember that the people still cherish the memory of Washington and delight to honor his name by a military display on the anniversary of his birth? However, as everybody will be preparing to attend the Washington Gray reception and the other entertainments in honor of the Father of his Country? on Monday evening, the usual display of loose discipline and funny generalship can be dispensed with.

It appears that the Common Council have appropriated \$20,000 to defray the expenses of the observance of to-morrow. As the National Guard will not turn out, and no fireworks will be let off, where is the money to go to? Inquire at the Metropolitan Hotel.

The Twenty-second regiment men have been lately practising on the velocipede, with the view of taking the field on an early day. They will ight it out on that line all next summer in encampments, if the legislature foots the bill. Velocipede drills (bywings) take place every Saturday. We regret, however, Citizens are inquiring how it is that

the field on an early day. They will fight it out of that line all next summer in encampments, if the Logislature foots the bill. Velocipede drills (bylwing) take place every Saturday. We regret, however, that Mr. W. H. kodgers, quartermaster of the regiment, suct with a serious accident while industing in the exercise. His leg was broken in two places.

The following order has been issued from the headquarters of the Second regiment:

The officers and non-commissioned officers' drills ordered for Friday evenings are hereby suspended. Commandants of companies are hereby suspended. Commandants of companies are hereby ordered to prepare companies and companies' books for inspection, commencing Monday, March 8, as follows:—D and G. Monday, March 8, at eight P. M.; B and K. Tuesday, March 9, at eight P. M.; P and K. Wednesday, March 10, at eight P. M.; A and H. Thursday, March 11, at eight P. M.; C and I, Friday, March 12, at eight P. M. Commandants of companies will make a return of the service of notices to Adjutant E. S. Rich, 657 Sixth avenue, on or before the 4th of March, 1899. Any commissioned officer failing to make return of said order will be returned to contrartial for disobedience of orders. Commandants of companies will be held to a strict accountability for the uniforms Assued to their commands.

Major W. J. Irwin, Assistant Adjutant General, Eleventh brigade National Guard, has been trevetted lieutenant colonel by Governor Hoffman. Colonel Irwin is an excellent officer and an accomplished gentleman, and will honor the brevet more than the appointment will him. He served with zeal and ability in the National Guard, for a number of years, and during the war did excellent service in the field.

A meeting of Company G. Seventy-ninth regiment, will be used at the armory to-day at three o'clock in the afternoon, to take measures for the obsequies of First Licatenant Duncan Miller. The decensed will be buried on Monday.

THE DOUGLAS ESTATE IN CHIGAGO. Letter from the Eldest Son at the Late

Letter from the Eldest Son of the Late Stephen A. Douglas.

To the Editor of the Chicago Thibune:

As an impression seems to prevail to some extent that N. P. Lichart, who has recently brought suit against Thomas S. Dobbins and others in relation to some land formerly belonging to the estate of the late Stephen A. Douglas, is acting in the interest of the minor sons, I take this opportunity of stating publicly that the said suit was brought without the knowledge or consent of my brother or myself. The first intimation I had in relation to the suit was the announcement in one of the newspapers of this city that the present bill had been filed. This newspaper was handed to me not quite two weeks ago in the city of Raieigh, N. C., where I reside when attending to my official duties as Private Secretary to the Governor of that State. I will also state that I have every confidence in the integrity of Mr. D. P. Rhodes, the executor of my father's estate, and denounce any impute-ions against my stepmother, Mrs. Robert Williams, who has always acted lowards us the part of a kind and affectionate mother, I declare and sincerely believe to be infamicially false in every particular. This card is written without any solicitation from either Mr. Rhodes or Mrs. Williams, but simply from a desire to do justice to them and to myself. I will attain my majority in less than a year, and will their endeavor to attend to my own business, and will feel fully competent to select my own advisers and agents. If Mr. Iglehart is really actuated by a desire to serve my brother and myself, a good way to prove his motives would be to pay over to us the minoneys belonging to the estate still in his hands, and for which he has nitherto declined all settlement. I must apologize for thus before the public, but as I have been misrepresented in some of the papers I deem it due to myself any who may feel sunded the transition.

Chicago, Feb. 10, 1869.

Chief Engineer John W. Moore has been ordered to the Navy Yard at Portsmouth, N. H., on March I, to relieve Chief Engineer W. P. Brooks, who is placed on waiting orders